Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1830. [NUMBER 2,109.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of administration of the Effects of, GEORGE OAKLEY, late Sexton of the Church of Bombay deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Court all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 29th day of October, 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE
Proctor.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of MANNANA MAHTISY POGUS ASTWA SATOOR late of Bombay, Armenian woman Inhabitant deceased, having been granted by the supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to ARRATHOON ISAAC AGANOOR the Executor therein named, All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 1st day of November, 1830.

D. B. SMITH.
Proctor for Petitioner.

Madeira Wine,

FOR SALE
AT
Messrs. Forbes and Co's,
GODOWNS.

FROM Messrs. Keirs and Co. per Valleyfield in July 1829, Pipes, Rs 600, and Hhds. 325.

From Messrs. Gordon, Duff, and Co., per Valleyfield and Isabella in September 1829, pipes Rs 600, Hhds. 325 and quarters 180.

From Messrs Murdoch, Yuille, and Co. per Isabella in ditto ditto pipes Rs 600, Hhds. 325.

From Messrs. R. Symonds and Co. per Circassian in June 1830, pipes, Rs 475, and Market 330, and Hhds. 250.

From Messrs. Murdoch Yuille and Co., per Janet in October, 1830, pipes, Rs 550.

Bottled Madeira Wine, (Murdoch and Co's) a year in bottle Rs 21 per dozen.

Ditto ditto (Keirs and Co.) seven ditto in ditto Rs 30 per ditto.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830.

FOR SALE
AT THE
WAREHOUSES
OF
Messrs. JOHN GILDER AND CO.

THE following Superior WINES &c received from Messrs. *James Cockburn and Co* of London, vizt.

English, Claret	@	Rs 36	per doz.
Pale and Brown Sherry	@	do. 24	" "
Old Port	@	do. 20	" "
Old Cognac Pale and Dark Brandy	@	do. 15	" "
Whisky	@	do. 20	" "
Geneva	@	do. 12	" "
Constantia in pints	@	do. 17	" "
Sherry in do.	@	do. 12	" "
Port in do.	@	do. 10	" "

N. B. To ensure against fraud or deception, Messrs. Cockburn and Co. have, taken the precaution to stamp the end of the Corks with their name.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830.

THE FORTY EIGHT,
MADRAS GOVERNMENT
LOTTERY.
IN THE SECOND CLASS.

A FEW TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had of MERWANJEE NASERWANJEE *(Nudirshaw)* at the Shop of Mahomedally Tyabjee (Ship chandler) and opposite to Messrs. Pestonjee Bhiccajee & Son's at 55 Rs per Ticket.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday, the 3rd Instant.
FRITH
BOMANJEE AND CO.

WILL Sell a very extensive assortment of Goods positively without reserve; comprizing an Invoice of Patent and Plain Silver Pencil Cases, Patent Silver Mounted Steel Pens, Gold and Diamond Pins, Earrings and Broaches of a variety of Patterns, Spare Pencil Leads, Brass Commode Knobs, a Case of best Kirby Sea Fish Hooks, about sixty Cards of Superior fine Cutlery, consisting of Pen-Knives, Pocket Knives and Scissors.

ALSO,

Superfine and Second quality Broad Cloths of the following Colours, Blue and Black, Drabs, Grey, Stone Colour, Browns and Chocolates, the whole will be on view from Monday next.

AT NOON,

They well, Sell two Horses have been ridden by a Lady and any riages or Cattle that may offer, and M. in a Godown on their premises, Prime fresh Lancashire Hams, import per Brig *Mail*, and a quantity of Stone Colour Paint in large and small Kegs.

AT 4 P. M.

The following Tents standing on the Esplanade near the Church Gate will be sold viz.

1 Large single pole Tent, 1 Bechoba, 1 Fly, a necessary Tent, and the Carpet belonging thereto.

FRITH
BOMANJEE & CO.

HAVE just receivd for Sale a very extensive Assortment of British Porcelain and Queen's Ware, consisting of Dinner, and Breakfast Services of various Patterns, Gilt and Plain, for 24 persons, which can be increased to 36 or 48, very Rich painted and Gilt dessert Ewers and Basons, Jugs, Butter Tubs, Sponge Boxes, &c. &c.

The whole are at low prices and deserving Attention.

BOMBAY "PROSPECTUS"
LOTTERY.
FOR 1830.
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.
Viz.

1	Prize of	200	By Rs	
2	"	100	"	each
3	"	75	"	"
4	"	50	"	"
5	"	25	"	"
15	"	10	"	"
20	"	5	"	"

Total 50 Prizes.

TICKETS *at* 5 RUPEES EACH.

N. B. The drawing of the above Lottery will take place in One day, so soon as the Tickets have all been taken, timely Notice will be circulated, as to the time and place of drawing.—Application for TICKETS, may be made to MR. RIGBY, at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830.

To be Let.

AN AIRY BUNGALOW, Situated in Love Lane at Mazagon, lately occupied by Alexander Bell, Esquire for particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE or MANOCKJEE LIMJEE at his Office in the Fort.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830.

To be Let.

THE House in Rampart Row formerly occupied by the late William Hynde Esq. For particulars enquire at the Office of JOHN SAUNDERS, Esq.

WOOLER AND CO.

HAVE for Sale on Commission a Cutter Rigged Pleasure Boat with spacious Cabin, Sails, &c. complete,—Lying off the "Appollo Bunder."

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830.

BOOKS FOR SALE,
The property of a Gentleman.

INCHBALD'S British Theatre in 33 Vols: price	Rs	50	" "
Jones's University Edition of the British Essayists complete in 5 Vols: quite new		50	" "
Bigland's View of the World 5 Vols: handsomely bound		20	" "
Miller on Government 3 Vols		10	" "
Erskine's Speeches, 4 Vols:		15	" "
Robertson's America, 2 Vols: Quarto		12	" "
Tales of an Antiquary 3 Vols: handsomely bound		20	" "
Survey of the Turkish Empire, 1 Vol:		2	" "

APPLICATION to be made to the HEAD JRVOE at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830.

MR. FRANCIS DIAS begs leave to announce to the public that he has opened a DAY SCHOOLe in the Cart of MADOWDASS Sett, close to Witalwary for the instruction of youth,—He Teaches Grammer, Reading, Writing and the first Rudiments of Ciphering. His terms are very moderate, Gentleman wishing to send their Children for education, due attention shall be paid to them.

To be Let.

THE COMMODIOUS Upper-roomed House, situated in (Khetwaddee) Girgaum, with outhouses, stables, &c. There are two wells in the yard; and a small Garden attached, Rent Rupees 60 per month,—Apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE, (at JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE AND CO'S.,) or to Mr. F. HUTCHINSON, at the Secretary's Office.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830.

THE BOMBAY REGISTER
AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1831.
WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN FOUR PARTS
ON THE 1st JANUARY NEXT
AND WILL CONTAIN,

AN ALMANACK, the Army List, Indian Navy List, and Civil List, Regulations and Abstracts of Regulations of Government on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Governments of India and His Majesty's Colonies Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Births, Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. &c.

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Further particulars will be given hereafter, and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully acknowledged.

PRICE 5 Rs STITCHED AND COVERED.

THE NEW BOMBAY
LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, continues to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders are received, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Square, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830

FOR SALE.

A FEW remaining COPIES of the GENERAL ADDRESS of the *Natives of Bombay*, presented to Sir John P. Grant Bt. at the Commission-Rooms of the late Messrs. Higgs and Briggs, on Friday the 10th September, in the English and Goozratte Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Re ONE.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830.

શ્રીયુમધ્યની ઇષ્ટ પ્રાર્થના
મેવેચવાને રાજુ નજીમાર્ગ *
શ્રી યુમધ્ય ના ગામોગામના વસ્ત
માણસ જોડે ઘર ઘર ની મીજબ
ના પ્રમાણસર ચોપડીઓ
ફીગરા નવા પાડીને ચલીને કુમકે
મા પેમાણે જે જે ગામ નવા ચુકવાના
માગ્યા જે *
ઈતીહાસ નવા પુરાણ મુદ્દા દરકીનો માવ. રૂ.)
શ્રી યુમધ્યની ઓ રૂપ પ્રાપ્તી ડીસમ્બર ૧૮૩૦

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of a PAMPHLET, comprising a visit to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830, To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

STITCHED,—PRICE Re 1.

Gazette Office, Nov. 3rd, 1830.

FOR SALE.

A FEW remaining COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's last charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the 14th of July, in the English, Goozratee 2nd Mahratha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Re 2.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING.

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30	5	"
Articles of War	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper	2	"
Book Almanacks, for 1830	1	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829	1	"
Respondentia Bonds, each	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange per sett,	"	3
Interest Bonds, do.	"	2
Bills of Lading do	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each	"	2
Price Currents, per dozen	3	"

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms

Gazette Office, November 3rd, 1830.

For Freight or Passage to London.
THE FINE SHIP
"ABBERTON"
OF 500 TONS.
LUCAS PERCIVAL,
H. E. I. C. S. COMMANDER.

EXPECTED to arrive here about the middle of November and will be dispatched about 20th December next,—Has excellent accommodations for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon,—plans of these cabins may be seen at the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co. to whom apply.—

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830.

For Freight or Charter to London, Liverpool or Clyde.
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
LADY DOUGLAS

DAILY expected. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830.

...r Freight and Passage to London.

THE FA... SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP

UP'ON CASTLE,

600 TONS.

...ECTED to arrive early in Dece...er ensuing, and to sail on or abo...he 10th of January. Has superior accom...tions for Passengers and carries an e...rienced Surgeon. For particulars apply t... RAMJEE COWAS-JEE at his office.

Bombay, 3...November, 1830.

For Freight and Passage to London and Cape of Good Hope,

THE SHIP.

LADY RAFFLES.

CAPT. WILLIAM TUCKER COM.

OF 650 TONS.

IS daily expected and will sail in all December. Carries a Surgeon. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830.

For Freight and Passage to the Cape of Good Hope and London.

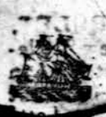
TO FOLLOW THE LADY RAFFLES;

THE SHIP

Sir Edward Paget.

CAPT. WILLIAM BOURCHIER,

OF 600 TONS.



IS expected in all November, and will be dispatched early in January. This Ship is elegantly fitted up and has Superior accommodation fo Passengers. Carries a Surgeon. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830.

For Freight and Passage to Cape of Good Hope and London,

TO FOLLOW THE SIR EDWARD PAGET.

THE SHIP

CHARLES KERR

CAPT. JOHN BRODIE,

OF 550 TONS.

WILL follow the Sir Edward Paget in all January for London and the Cape of Good Hope to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830.

For Freight or Passage to *Liverpool direct.*

THE VERY SUPERIOR NEW BRIG

MAIL,

A. 1. OF 300 TONS,

COPPERED AND COPPER FASTENED,

HAS exellent accommodations for a few passengers, and will have dispatch on or about the 20th inst.—Apply to CAPTAIN LINDSAY on board, or at the Office of Mr. J. McGREGOR, Armenian Lane.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830.

For Freight or Passage to Liverpool,

THE WELL KNOWN FAST SAILING SHIP

GIPSEY,

BURTHEN 400 TONS,

ROBERT HIGHAT,

COMMANDER.

CARRIES a surgeon and will sail the 15th November. Apply to DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830.

For Passage to Scotland,

THE NEW FAST SAILING

BRIG JANET,

A. RODGER,

COMMANDER.

HAS Good accommodation for a small party of passengers and will have immediate despatch for the Clyde direct. Apply to the COMMANDER on board or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay 3rd November, 1830.

Freight or Passage to London,

THE BRITISH BUILT SHIP,

ANNANDALE,

W. FERGUSSON,

COMMANDER.

BURTHEN 400 TONS.

WILL have quick dispatch. Apply to the Commander on board or to Messrs. DIROM, CARPER AND CO.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830.

For Freight or Passage to London and Cape of Good Hope,

THE TEAK BUILT SHIP.

TRIUMPH.

OF 600 TONS.

THOMAS GREEN, COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accomodations for passengers, carries a Surgeon and will sail from hence on the First January 1831, touching for Passengers on the Malabar Coast.

Apply to POSTANS AND Co.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1830.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—OCT. 11.

Whilst the case of the King against George Younge for the murder of Richard Aimes, was under investigation in the Supreme Court during the last Sessions, various rumours were afloat, that the person said to be deceased was still in existence: these reports were at the time unheeded, but they have now assumed an appearance entitling them to greater weight.

It is positively asserted that Aimes alias *Dick*, is alive, and was lately seen and spoken to by an Indigo Planter at Kisnagur, to whom he applied for pecuniary assistance.

Measures have been adopted to ascertain the correctness of the report, and in a few days, we shall probably be able to confirm or contradict it.

It is generally reported, that the Police is about to be re-organized and placed, on the footing of the London Police.

The city of Calcutta it is stated, is to be divided into four divisions, each under the direction of a Magistrate, and the whole under the superintendance of a Field Officer, with an inspector under him. If this be the case it will be advisable that the latter Officer, be a person of well tried integrity, experience, and activity, and as we have heard the Serjeant Major of the Town Guard, always spoken highly of in these respects we suppose he will be the person appointed.

The 2d Battalion 1st (or *Royal*) Regiment now at Madras is to return to England, when relieved by His Majesty's 55th Regiment from the Cape, which latter Regiment will be replaced by the 75th Regiment from England.

His Majesty's 26th Regiment has just arrived at Calcutta to relieve the 14th Regiment which will return to England.

His Majesty's 17th Regiment is proceeding to New South Wales to relieve the 57th Regiment, which then goes to Madras.

His Majesty's 62d Regiment, which has lately arrived at Madras, relieves the 89th Regiment which returns to England.

GOVT. GAZETTE.—OCT. 11.

We have received the Singapore Chronicle of the 29th July. It announces the arrival at Singapore of H. M. Sloop of War *Zebra*, attended by the H. C. Schooner *Zephyr*, and alludes to the suspicious conduct of Rajah Jaffier, which were likely to render it necessary that he should be brought to account. While at *Malacca*, (says the Chronicle) it was the *Zebra's* intention to have proceeded to the *Carimons* direct, to seize Jaffier, but as the Captain was desirous of obtaining better information with regard to his residence, he proceeded to Singapore.

BENGAL HURKARU. OCT. 13.

The next Deccan Dividend—no one can tell when it will be paid, but it is expected in the course of a month or two, as the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot promised an answer to Mr. Hume's enquiries that it should be arranged immediately. It is a point of the common importance to the Army, especially in the present distressed condition, for some two or three crores of rupees are a issue on the Hydrabad Chout affair, the Benares and Bombay Shroff questions and the arrears of Revenue from the Peishwah's, Nagpore and other states. Any one desirous to see the estimated amount of each of these items will find the complete details in one of the *Oriental Heralds*, for 1824.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,

FORT WILLIAM,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 28th September, 1830.

Mr. R. K. Dick, Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue of the Northern Division of Moradabad.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 25th October, 1830.

Mr. R. B. Morgan, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Land Revenue at Sylhet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

TO BUY	Oct. 14. 1830.	TO SELL
Prem.		Prem.
28 8	Remittable....	...27 8 Do.
Dis. 0 6	Old 5 per Cent, Loan.	0 12 Dis.
Pre. 0 2	New ditto ditto	0 3 Dis.
4500 2	Bank of Bengal Share,	4300 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit....	6 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Rs	1 10½

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 9th—The H. C. C. Ship Malcolm, James Eyles, from London 3d June and Madras 1st October.

The H. C. C. ship Recovery, H. C. Chapman, from London 8th June and Madras 1st Oct.

The English ship Lady Kennaway, L. W. Moncrief, from London 30th May and Madras 2d October.

The English Ship Swan, T. Mitchell, from Muscat 6th Sept, and Bombay 21st ditto.

10th—The English Ship Forth, D. Proudfoot, from Ireland 1st January, and Port Jackson 18th June.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 9th.—The French Ship Jupiter,—Passed for Bourbon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the morning of the 7th October, Mrs. Emily Davis, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 10th October, Mrs. David Thomas, of a Son.

At Chinsurah, on the 10th Oct. the Lady of J. D. Herktots, Esq. of Berhampore, of a Son.

At Dum Dum, on the 11th October, the Lady of Andrew wood, Esq. Surgeon of Artillery, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Sultanpore, Benares, on the 1st of Oct. Emily Caroline, only daughter of Lieut. Brownslow, 3d Light Cavalry, aged 11 months.

At Barrackpore, on the 9th October, Lieut. and Adjutant Henry Smith, 2nd Regiment N. I. aged 25 years and 5 months, deeply regretted by his Broteer Officers.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 18th of August last, Isabella Sarah, the Lady of Simon Fraser, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 25 years and 11 months.

MADRAS.

MADRAS GAZETTE.—OCT. 20.

We notice in the South African Commercial Advertiser of the 28th of August, that Sir John Franks was then immediately about to return to Calcutta and resume his duties there.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FORT ST. GEORGE, October 5, 1830.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz

A. Robertson, Esq. Treasurer and Secretary to the Government Bank.

C. J. Brown, Esq. Cashier to the Government Bank.

Surgeon John McLeod, to the Medical Charge of the North Western District, the Police and the House of Industry.

Assistant Surgeon John Mack, Surgeon to the Male Asylum.

Assistant Surgeon W. R. Smith, Port and Marine Surgeon.

FORT ST. GEORGE, October 12, 1830.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments viz.

John Blackburne, Esq. Superintendent of Police E. B. Elliot, Esq. First Commissioner of the Court for the recovery of Small Debts.

John Savage, Esq. Third Commissioner of the Court for the recovery of Small Debts.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Remittable.	30	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent.	2	Do
New Ditto.	3	Do.
Exchange.	1s. 9½d.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 16th, Bark Jane, Capt. W. Wilkins, from Vizagapatam 10th October.

17th, Schooner Commerce, Capt. N. Cormack, from Moulmein 6th sept, and Coringa 11th Oct.

do. H. C. C. Ship James Sibbald, Capt. D. Cole, from Gravesend and Lizard 17th June.

18th, Ship Orestes, Captain W. F. Baker, from London 6th June, and Mauritius 19th September.

19th. H. C. C. Ship Bengal Merchant, Capt. R. S. Fox, from London 9th June.

Oct. 14, H. C. Pilot Vessel Guide, Capt. J. Richards from Ceylon 29th Sept.

15, Brig Edward Barnett, R. Richardson, from Calcutta 27th Sept.

do. Brig Dolphin, J. H. Williams, from Chittagong 20th September, and Vizagapatam 6th Octoner.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 15th, ship Coromandel, Captain T. Boyes, for Calcutta.

16th, Brig Catherine Gupt. C. R. Hodson, for Vizagapatam.

do, H. C. Pilot Vess... for Calcutta,

do. H. C. C. Ship H... Redman, for do.

do, H. C. C. Ship Sta... sons for do.

18th, Brig Jean Pier... Bourbon and Bordeaux.

Oct. 14th, H. C. C. Sh... Denny, for alcutta.

20th, Brig Edward Bur... Colombo,

DOMESTIC OCCU...

MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday the 13th at the Scotch Kirk, by the Rev. Dr. Lawrie, Andrew Richard Graham Forsyth, of the Ordnance Department, to Miss Ann Emilea Taylor, youngest Daughter of the late Mr. Richard Taylor.

BIRTHS.—At Arcot, on Tuesday morning, the 12th instant, the Lady of Lieut. J. E. Bann, 6th Regt. Light Cavalry of a Son.

At the Presidency on Sunday the 17th Oct. the wife of Mr Alexander William, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Poonamalee, on the 14th Oct. in the 72d year of his age, Pensioned Serjeant John Robertson, late Clerk of the Church there.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONBLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 28th October, 1830.

No. 360 of 1830.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the following appointments are made.

Lieutenant W. E. Rawlinson of the Regiment of European Infantry to be Fort Adjutant of Ahmednuggur vice Jamieson,—Date of appt, 9th Oct, 1830,

10th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant T. Mitchell to be Adjutant vice Ward promoted—21st Sept. 1830.

Lieutenant J. Montgomerry to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee vice Mitchell,—do. do. do.

No. 361 of 1830.—Assistant Surgeon Thomas Robson, vaccinator in the Concan is allowed leave of absence for one year to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills for the benefit of his health.

No 362 of 1830.—In publishing the following Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the 13th para. of the General Order dated the 14th September, 1827 (No. 288) which sanctioned in addition to the fixed establishment of Artificers maintained for the general purposes of the Regiment one Mochie and one Blacksmith for each Troop of Light Cavalry.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 15th of December 1825.

Par 6 a 10 of Letter to the Court Dated 1st March 1828, state that in consequence of the immediate necessity of providing new saddles for the 3 Regiments of Cavalry, and of the hardship of calling on the officers who hold the contract (to which they only succeeded in May 1826) for the supply a proposition by the Commander in Chief for a new mode of supplying saddles, &c, has been adopted to take effect from the 1st of May next, The plan consists in transferring the provision of new equipments from the troop Officers to Government and proportionally reducing the contract allowance granted to those officers, viz from rupees per mensem for each horse to one rupee, for which sum they are to keep the articles in repair. No additional expence will be incurred by Government by this plan which is the same as to that adopted in Bengal excepting the provision of store rooms when in Garrison and of Carriage for the Troop Stores when ordered to march. A dissent to the measure has been recorded by Mr. Warden.

8th. We approve of these Regulations with the exception of the allowance for extra Artificers, which we direct to be immediately discontinued, no such allowance being made in Bengal.

No. 363. of 1830.—Major A. Mason Agent for Gun Carriages is permitted to proceed to the Deccan on private affairs with leave of absence from the 1st to the 30th of next month.

No. 364 of 1830.—With reference to the General Orders published at Bombay on the 6th July 1824, prescribing the ranks, on attaining which Staff Officers are to vacate their appointments, the following alterations are ordered to conformity with the instructions of the Hon'ble Court of Directors dated the 18th June 1828.

Public Officers and Staff Departments	To be vacated on promotion to.
Principal Assistants in Civil charge of districts	Lieut. Colonels Regimentally.
Assistant Adjudant General,	
Assistant Quarter Master General.	
Assistant Auditor General.	
Principal Deputy Comy. of Ordnance	
Presidency Pay Master.	
Commandants of Local Battalions.	

No. 365 of 1830.—Lieutenant A. P. Hockin of the Regiment of European Infantry is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle 29th October, 1830.

No. 366 of 1830.—It being deemed expedient to

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

effect a monthly adjustment of all advances from the Civil to the Commissariate Department of this Presidency which the existing mode of making them through the intervention of the pay department does not sufficiently permit and with the view at the same time of keeping the transactions of the two branches as distinct and unconnected with each other as possible, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to modify the 7th article of the Regulations published in General Order under No. 128 of the current year, and to direct that the letters of Credit on account of the Commissariate Estimates be prepared by the Accountant General in future in favour of the 1st Assistant Commissary General, instead of the Pay Master of the different Divisions of the army, and transferred to the Military Accountant, by whom they will be forwarded to the Commissary General to be distributed.

2d. The bills of exchange of the Military Accountant required by the 17th Clause of the Regulations in question to be furnished by the Pay Master for the sums taken up on the letters of credit on account of the Commissariate Estimates, are therefore to be furnished in the like form hereafter to the civil officer by the 1st Assistant Commissary General of the repective Division of the Army, and all advances are likewise to be drawn by them under precisely similar restrictions.

3rd. The Governor in Council is also pleased to direct that the bills of exchange shall be granted in future in quadruplicate by both the Pay Master and the Army Commissaries, one copy of which shall be transmitted by the Civil Officer making the advances direct, to the Military Department of accounts, and the other disposed of as already directed.

No. 467 of 1830.—The Governor in Council has been pleased in the Political Department to appoint Captain C. Bambow of the 15th Regiment N. I. to the Command of the Detachment stationed at Porebunder, and to place that officer under the Political Agent in Kattywar.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

ORIGINAL.

PIRACY.

The *St. Helena Schooner* sailed from St. Helena, March 31st 1830. bound to Sierra Leone and England. April 6th a 10. A. M in Lat. 1. 40 South Longitude 9. 50 west nearly, was boarded by a Felucca rigged vessel under French colors, who sent Capt. Harrison in his own boat to have his papers inspected, leaving six of their own people on board the schooner. Captain Harrison was detained by the Captain of the Felucca. In the meantime the strangers had sent more Men from the Felucca to the schooner having Arms concealed in the boat On getting up the side, they proceeded to violence with drawn knives and forcing the Crew below and placing Sentinals over them, proceeded to plunder the Vessel of her provisions, Cargo, and Valuables. Captain Harrison in the mean time came on board and with Doctor Waddell were the first to suffer being lashed back to back and thrown overboard—Seven Men of the Crew and four Native Africans shared the same fate, the Carpenter, Steward and three of the crew escaped by giving up their Money and concealing themselves in the hold After leaving them about one hour, the Felucca returned and cut away the Masts and attempted to scuttle the Schooner, but not succeeding, remained sailing round her and firing shot at her between wind and water for the purpose of Scuttling her, till dusk when they parted company entirely—The remains of the Crew, Jury rigged the Schooner and arrived at Sierra-Leone, May 1st 1830 at 10 P. M.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PIRATE.

Felucca rigged Vessel, upright stern raising above the rail, two or three feet, one Mast inclining forwards, small jigger mast and dmizen abaft, Long Gun in Midships, painted black with one white streak, plain Stern, thinks she had five ports of a side, carried on her quarter a 17 ft. carver built boat, pulling six oars, had a six sheaved purchase block at her Main mast head for the main Halyard. The Shot picked out of the Schooner's side is a Nine pounder.

The above is the deposition made by Gilles the Carpenter of the Schooner to Lieut. Edward Banbury Nott of His Majestys Ship, Atholl; that officer having been ordered by Captain Gordon of the Atholl (then lying at Sierra Leone) to tow and convey the St. Helena into that Port, she being dismasted and appearing in distress. This Schooner has been on the St. Helena Station sixteen Years for the purpose of supplying the Island with Stock and other conveniences from the Cape of Good Hope, and invaribly made five trips every Year. Captain Fairfax her Commander is in England on leave of absence, and for the last Eighteen months the Schooner has been under the control of Captain B L. Harrison the Chief officer, who was highly esteemed by the Inhabitants of this Island, and by those of the Cape. He was now returning to his Native Country to enjoy the fruits of honest well earned, and sixteen years laborious exertion in this hot Climate, and at his return to England intended to marry an amiable young Lady, to whom he had been attached for many years.—The Brave young Potter, the old Heart of Oak Boatswain, and a few others of the Crew were all much respected here, as well as at those ports which were generally frequented by the St. Helena, G. B. Waddell Esq. a Surgeon on this Establishment was a passenger in her on his way to Europe for the benefit of his health, and was of the Number of those who met an untimely and dreadful fate from the hands of those murderers and dastardly Pirates. The St. Helena had been ordered home by the Court of Directors for repairs and she was sent via Sierra Leone by the St. Helena Government to convey despatches for Commodore Collier who wished to rendezvous the West Coast African Squadron at the of Island Ascension, The Commodore then cruized to the Southward and Westward of the Cape, and returned here on the 4th May, he remained a few days (during which time he was in quarantine) left this on the 10th and arrived at the Island of Ascension on the 15th where he was informed of the melancholy catastrophe which had befallen that ill fated Schoone We all here deeply sympathize in this deplorable lot of the Schooner and a feeling of horror chilledour hearts when we heard the doleful intelligence, in fact the circumstance which put a period to the earthly career of the unfortunate individuals (who underwent such a Barbarous Death) has left an impression on our minds which it will require much time to efface. The Captain, Officers and Men of the Schooner were well known and esteemed at the Cape, and, by many Indians who were in the habit of going in her to that place, and by these persons the fate of the Schooner will no doubt be received with the same feeling, as they have been by us here.

St. Helena, 23d July, 1830.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DUELLING,

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I observe by the Bengal Hurkaru that "several meetings have been held in Dublin for the purpose of adopting some means for the prevention of Duelling, which were most respectably attended, and at which several naval and Military officers of high rank and influence spoke in support of the proposed object." These meetings do infinite credit to the society of the Irish Metropolis, and I doubt not, but their liberal and humane example will soon be followed by all the Capitals of enlightened Europe.—

"Thou shalt do no murder," is a commandment as strictly enforced by sacred writ as the command, "thou salt not steal" and he, who wilfully transgresses the one is equally guilty with him, who knowingly transgresses the other. The man who would lift his hand against his Brother, from the spirit of popular appause, is no less guilty than the man, who would defraud his Brother from the spirit of covetousness. It is not necessary however that the act should be committed to ensure the guilt, for the fixed purpose of mind to fight a duel when an occasion presents itself carries the same degree of culpability along with it as is attached to the same purpose of mind to steal, when an opportunity offers. Besides, Duelling is not a single Offence, but includes in its train a series of crimes, and as it is one of the greatest, in a moral point of view, so it is one of the most fatal.

This Practice is not only contrary to the law of most Nations, but it is also contrary to the law of man, for it is at variance with his reason, and confined only to a constituted body, who are not very strict in their allegiance to the Almighty or who perhaps do not own his dominion. The Macedonian King would not allow a known quarrelsome person to remain in Macedon; and the Turks will not permit a meeting to take place in the Turkish Empire. The ancient Greeks and Romans never fought Duels. "If they challenged one another, it was either a Contest between rival Princes, and to prevent a greater effusion of blood, or else it was singly to fight against the enemies of their country."—Take for example, the contest between the two centurions T. Pulvio and L. Varenus, as given by Cæsar in his Commentaries.

But one of the greatest evils attendant upon this unjustifiable method of settling affairs of honor is, that it is often had recourse to by those whose conduct will not stand the test of public scrutiny. some men will take upon themselves to defraud and dupe persons of peaceable habits, because they are aware, that the latter would rather submit to the imposition, than to enter into any undisguised contest with them. Agreeably to the present standard the Bully may be guilty of the most mean and contemptible actions and require nothing more, than the chance of shooting his injured Antagonist to clear himself again in the eyes of the world, and reinstate him to the rank and privileges of a Gentleman.

In Military life where cognizance ought to be taken of every act of Misdemeanour, the officer may be justly termed a swindler, and nothing more is requisite than to call out the accuser: now, can any thing be more preposterous and absurd, than this mode of defending reputation? May not the accused be all that has been said of him? May not the detestable nature of the transactions be such as would for ever disgrace his lowest Companion in Arms? and yet this person, who would be put to the Tread Mill from the bar of justice is welcomed from the field of blood, and received into the most fashionable society.

No man, I admit should be allowed to wear a sword who can be guilty of a cowardly action, but that the practice now alluded to is any test to courage, I positively deny.—On the contrary, I have no hesitation in affirming that it requires more strength of mind to refuse than to accept a challenge. General experience proves the truth of my assertion, and human nature tells us how difficult it is to regulate the temper, forgive injuries, and bear the scorn and contempt of the world. How many examples can be brought forward of men, high in rank and reputation who have declined to accept a challenge! Will any one accuse Augustus Cæsar of cowardice, for telling an hony, that there were other ways of finding death, besides the point of his sword; and who is there, that does not admire the conduct of the Viscount de Turene, who instead of accepting the twelve challenges sent him, requested his adversaries to accompany him to an attack about to be made, on the enemy's fortifications, where they would have an opportunity of signalizing their own bravery, and of being witnesses of his.

Duelling in my opinion should be suppressed, as I have alread stated, because it is in direct opposition to the laws of God and man—because it is opposed to the fundamental precepts of morality, and because it cannot be vindicated on the principles of reason and justice. It should be exploded I think from the army, more particularly, as it does not tend to the exculpation of character,—as it proves in no way whatever, the courage of the parties concerned, and as it operates in debasing and degrading the character of the soldier points out a way of escape to him, whose conduct will not bear public investigation.

That a stop might be put to this unhallowed practice among military men, at once and for ever, I cannot for a moment doubt. The same authority which forbids Duels connected with matters of duty, as subversive of military discipline, can suppress those, which spring out of private factions, as subversive of moral discipline. The former of these is derogatory to the character of an officer, the latter is derogatory to the character of a gentleman, and both come under the lash of our superiors. A military Court of honor might therefore be established to enquire into affairs of this nature, the offender should be rigorously dealt with, and the sentence awarded be strictly and impartially executed.

I am Sir
Your Obedient Servant,
HONESTAS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I have been much surprized at perceiving in your paper of Wednesday last the following paragraph in a letter signed "MONITOR," dated the 20th instant, viz.

"It seemed at first that there was no intention of calling upon the *public* to evince in the usual modes its sentiments respecting the conduct of the distinguished personage about to emigrate Government, as nothing further was proposed than that a suitable entertainment should on this occasion be given to Sir John Malcolm by his *private* friends."

"Monitor" surely could not have seen the paper that was circulated at the Presidency calling upon various Members of the Community to testify their approbation of Sir John Malcolm's distinguished services, *by giving him a ball and supper,* and that a meeting would be convened to make arrangements for carrying this object into effect, as soon as it was approved of.

By whom this paper was circulated I do not pretend to say, though not only upon the envelope but upon a seperate sheet of paper were written, the names of the principal individuals both in the civil and military services at the Presidency, above a certain rank, as likewise of a few gentleman at some of the outstations, together with the names of several respectable Members of the Mercantile community which, I should imagine constituted the greater portion of what is termed the *public* in Bombay.

It certainly was "strange and unprecedented" to suppose that any line should be drawn or that it should be hinted to the Society of this Precidency who were fit persons, and who were not, to attend a meeting that would be assembled to make arrangements for providing an entertainment for so public and distinguished a character as the Head of our Government on his departure from this country. It would have been far better if the Sheriff had been requested to convene the meeting publickly, as was done on the occasion of Mr. Elphinstone's departure to England; but as matters now stand should the Subscriptions, in these times of economy and reduction now be adequate for the completion of a statue, I only hope they will be sufficiently liberal to admit of a Bust being obtained, though before subscribing to any thing of the kind I wish to inquire through the medium of your paper (as there are no doubt several members of the Committees which were then assembled still remaining in India) why he the services of plate for which handsome subscriptions were immediately raised, have yet been presented to either the Hon'ble Colonel Malcolm one, or to Mr Warden, and when we may expect to see the statue of Mr. Elphinstone gracing one of the public buildings or some part of our Island; *three* years having now elapsed since he resigned the Government of this Presidency, and nearly *two* years having gone by since Mr. Warden bid us farewell.

I am, Sir
A subscriber to both services of
PLATE AND STATUE.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

Lady Raffles, Chas. Kerr, Upton Castle, Bolton, Abberton, Brunswick, Caroline, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir Edward Paget and Morning Star, from *London*,—Dorothy and Hindostan from *Liverpool*.—Lady Douglas and Elizabeth, from *Scotland*.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London.....at 6 months sight—1—9½
Bengal.....at 30 days sight 103½ per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight 102½ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs per 100 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 107
Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 222.
German Crowns..... 100 per 215 B'by Rs.

FREIGHTS.

London..... Nominal.
China..... Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1830.

At a MEETING of the friends of SIR LIONEL SMITH, K. C. B. held at the Rooms of the Native Education Society Bombay, on Saturday the 30th October 1830.

JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, ESQUIRE.
IN THE CHAIR.

It was resolved unanimously, That this meeting of the Friends of Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. impressed with sentiments of respect for his public and private character, during a service under this Presidency of upwards of twenty two years; and desirous that he should on his departure from India bear with him a permanent memorial of their regard and esteem, request his acceptance of a SWORD and Ornamental PIECE OF PLATE, with suitable Inscriptions, to be prepared and presented to him in England.

Secondly. That in order to carry into effect the former resolution an Address be prepared and presented to Sir Lionel Smith expressive of the sincere regret of his friends at his approaching departure and their desire to perpetuate the sense they entertain of the courtesy of manner and kindness of heart that have distinguished him during his residence in India, and that the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee to prepare the Address:

Messrs. HENDERSON,
" BARR,
" NIXON,
" HICKES,
" MARTIN WEST,
" J. H. DUNSTERVILLE,

The Committee having retired for a time returned with an address which they had agreed upon and which having been read to the Meeting by the Chairman it was resolved.

Thirdly. That the Address prepared by the Committee be adopted by the meeting and that it be duly transcribed and lie for signatures at the Town Major's Office.

Fourthly. That a Subscription be now opened for the purpose of carrying into effect the first Resolution; that a Book for receiving the Signatures of Subscribers also lie at the Town Major's Office, and that Messrs. Forbes and Co. be requested to receive the amount of Subscriptions.

Fifthly. That the Committee who prepared the address, with the Chairman of the present Meeting as its Chairman and J. H. Dunsterville Esq., as its Secretary,—be appointed a Committee for appropriating the Funds raised, with liberty to add to its numbers; and the Secretary be authorized to receive and communicate to the Committee the concurrence of the Friends of Sir Lionel Smith at Outstations, who may intimate to him their desire to join in the objects of this Meeting.

Sixthly. That the Chairman and the Committee on the arrival of Sir Lionel Smith at the Presidency to embark for England, do ascertain when it will be convenient for him to receive the address now agreed upon, and that it be presented by them, and such other friends as may wish to attend.

Seventhly. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Members of the Native Education Society for the use of their Rooms on this occasion.

(Signed) J. H. CRAWFORD,
CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman having left the Chair the thanks of the meeting were voted to him for the manner in which he had conducted the business of the day.

List of Subscribers to a Sword and Ornamental Piece of Plate to be presented to Major General Sir Lionel Smith.

C. Newnham	100
H. Crawford	100
C. Malcolm	100
W. Thomas	100
W. Roper	100
Henderson	200

R. E. Burrowes	100
D. Barr	100
Frédr Hickes	100
Walter Nixon	100
A. Morré	50
Julius Griffith	100
G. Moore	50
C. Johnson	30
H. Gray	50
J. Hancock	50
J. H. Dunsterville	100
T. Billamore	50
T. Foullerton	25
C. J. Deshon	50
Supg. Surgeon Hewitt	100
Cursetjee Manockjee	100
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee	50
Manockjee Cursetjee	50
Andw. Pringle	50
E. Frederick	100
Lewis Grant	50
M. Houghton	50
T. Dickinson	100
G. Smyttan	50
J. Stephenson	100
Alex. Woodburn	25
John McLennan	50
Vans Kennedy	150
J. B. Dunsterville	100
A. Manson	50
T. M. Malville	50
Colonel Sullivan	100
Martin West	100
A. Farquharson	40

We understand that the following letter has been addressed to the Committee of Superintendence for the erection of a Statue of Sir John Malcolm, which we have great pleasure in making public, as it fully exonerates the native Character from the charge of ingratitude, which has been so often and strenuously urged against it, but which charge must now fall to the ground unheeded and disbelieved, as we know that every individual whose signature is attached to this letter, is more or less indebted to the local Government of this presidency, and therefore for this reason, has the opportunity been so eagerly seized, to express the gratitude they individually feel to the retiring Head of a Government under which they have enjoyed such substantial benefits.

To the Committee of Superintendence for the erection of a statute of Major General the Honble. sir JOHN MALCOLM, G. C. B.

We the undersigned with several of the Native Inhabitants of Bombay being anxious to evince our profound respect and esteem towards Major General Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c. on his approaching departure from the Government of this Settlement take the liberty of requesting that you will be pleased to inform us whether we may be allowed to join in the Subscription now open with a view to commemorate the name of this distinguished statesman.

We have the Honor to be
Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient Servants,

NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE,
Head Builder to the Hon'ble Company.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE,
Landholder on Salsette.
CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE,
Second Builder to the H. Company.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, PATEL,
Boat Contractor to the H. Company
CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE,
SORABJEE VACHALJANDY,
Contractor in the Commissary's office.

Bombay, 25th Oct., 1830.

The Canton Register of the 2nd of August gives the following account of the loss of the French ship EUPHEMIE.

"We regret having to relate the loss of a vessel the French Ship the Euphemie, Captain Seillon, off the north west point of Lintin on the 24th ultimo. She arrived on the 23rd from Singapore, and the weather being unsettled, she followed the example of the fleet, and made every preparation for a gale, which the Barometer strongly indicated, having struck her lower yards and top-masts, and unbended three anchors, with hempen cables. At 8 P. M. of the 24th, it blowing very hard from N. N. West, two of these parted, and she drifted with the remaining one; but she let go another, and a smaller one parted with two of three guns, cutting away the mizen mast, and brought up abreast of the north west point of Lintin. At 9 once the wind veered round to the West and South West, placing the north west point of Lintin under the Frenchman's lee; and at about 1 past seven she began to drive, and fired guns of distress—but from her situation then being a long way to windward, no assistance could be rendered by the fleet. At 1 past 8, her stern struck the rocks, and as she made no water for some time, the long boat was hoisted out, and the officers and crew were employed in getting up their clothes &c., most of which were on deck, when she suddenly sunk forward, in about 10 fathoms water, hardly giving the crew time to run to the after part of the poop that remained above water. One man only was drowned, and another fractured his leg. Boats were sent to the assistance of the sufferers at day light of the 25th, and they were all taken on board the *Jane*. The wreck was sold at Lintin for about 4,900 dollars."

We reprint the following document, from the Bengal Hurkaru of the 12th of October.

CIRCULAR.

SENT BY SIR CHARLES MALCOLM TO ALL HIS FRIENDS IN BOMBAY.

"Much having been said and strong prejudice excited by the late reports, and enquiries into the voyage of the H. C. Sloop Clive, to the Coast of Africa, where she was sent to collect Boys for the Service of the Indian Navy, We think it will be satisfactory if we give a short sketch of the causes of that voyage, which we believe, will tend to dispel erroneous opinions, which have been widely circulated.

The following Statement may be relied upon as we have taken pains to ascertain the facts. The present Superintendent of the Indian Navy wishing to introduce a regular discipline, and a practical knowledge of the Art of War amongst the Officers, and men of that Service saw it would be impossible as long as half the Crews of the Ships were changed every 6 or 9 months, which was the case from the Lascars only entering for one voyage: he consequently stated to Government his opinion upon this subject as far back as and asked their sanction to permit him to offer certain terms to the Gogo Lascars, well known as the best Seamen, as well as the hardest and bravest race of Lascars in India. The Government gave their assent and by the wish of the Gogories themselves, Commander Grant, a man who had lived much amongst them, and also understood their language and their habits, and to whom they were much attached, was appointed Agent for entering Men and Boys for a term of years, the offers made were liberal in the extreme, but by the intrigues of designing and interested Men, after a long trial, the plan failed the object was too important to be abandoned—the Africans, known by the name "Seedies" were said to be a brave and a faithful race, if well trained and kindly treated and that they were fond of the Sea, if brought up to it at an early age, it was known that many Boys had been entered into the British Navy by Ships who had been on that Coast, it was known that when Sir Thomas' Maitland was Governor of Ceylon, he had constantly recruited the Ceylon Regiment from them. The Superintendent therefore proposed to Government to send a Ship to the Coast to enter Boys, as an experiment, those orders, and letters have been laid before the Grand Jury, we can, therefore, state the substance of them with accuracy, the first letter was from the Superintendent detailing to Government in substance, what has been already stated, the 2d was the Government permission to send the Clive, the 3d the Superintendents order to Captain Hawkins, which as far as related to the Boys, was that they were to be entered between the age of 12 and 18 and volunteers to be borne on the Books the same as European Marine Boys, for wages and victuals. It is not for us to state how Capt Hawkins has strictly adhered to these orders, as that unfortunately, is likely to become a matter of further investigation before a Grand Jury, but this we can assert, without fear of contradiction that in the treatment of those Boys, in the arrangement for their improvement, and comfort, Captain Hawkins shewed a judgment, and kindness of heart and disposition that must, with all unprejudiced minds, ever reflect credit upon him. When we look to the object to be attained by this expedition, we have no hesitation in asserting that if it can be fully carried into effect, it gives every promise of being beneficial to the Indian Navy—beneficial both to the Boys and the country from which they came, as they were promised, as far as they could be made to understand it, leave to return to visit their friends, if they wished it, and that at the expiration of a term of years, when they would have been young and able bodied Seamen (say 20 to 24) they were to be discharged with permission to go where they liked, for it is a singular fact that the Sheik of Lindy actually made Captain Hawkins give him a certificate signed and sealed, that at the end of 7 years, these Boys should all be free to go where they choose, before he would allow one Boy to enter, and where would they have gone, if they had not re-entered the Marine, in all human probability, from the education they had received into the Royal Navy, or to man English Merchant-men, for it is not likely they would even enter into the Service of any other nation, particularly, this country service, on account of the food, they having been brought up like English Seamen in every respect, their language, their habits, their customs, and being nearly all Pagans, I believe, there is only one Mahometan their very religion would have been English.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES, Lieut. E. H. Hart, 19th Regt. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Robson, Vaccinator.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.—30th, Ship Medora (Free Trader) J. Jefferson Master, from Liverpool, 2nd May.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS—On the 28th of October, Mrs. Leggett, of a Son.

At Chintzpogly House, Bombay, on the 1st November, the Lady of John Grenfell Moyle Esq. of twin daughters.

DEATH.—At Singapore, on the 23th August, 1830, Gilbert More, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, and of Raeden Aberdeenshire, much regretted by his numerous friends.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

Free Traders.—Gipsey, Janet, Mail, Medora, and Annandale.

Country Ships.—Cornwallis, Sulimany, Discovery, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Sohpia, Hormusjee Bomanjee and Lady of the Lake.

American Brig.—Nerius.

Persian Ship.—Nassrath Shaw.

Arab.—Psyche and Hamoody.

H. M's. Ship.—Challenger,

INDIAN NAVY.

Sloop of War.—Amherst.

Brig of War.—Euphrates,

Steamer.—Hugh Lindsay.

Yacht.—Telica.

Receiving Ship.—Hastings

Floating Chapel.—Aurora.

SHIPS LOADING.

English Colors.—Cornwallis for China, Sulimany for do. Discovery for Persian Gulph.

American Colors.—Nerius for Salem,

Persian Colors.—Nassrath Shaw, for Persian Gulph.

ST. HELENA.

List of Arrivals at and Departures from St. Helena.

May 26, Arrived the English Ship Waterloo, S. Addison, from Calcutta to London, sailed on the 27th May.

26, Arrived the Dutch Ship Immagonda Sura Clasina, H. Zoetchief, from Batavia to Holland, sailed on the 29th May.

26, Arrived the Dutch Ship Raymond, G. Vanden Bercek, from Batavia to Holland, sailed on the 27th May.

27, Arrived the Dutch Ship Helena, D. Grim, from Batavia to London, sailed on the 29th May.

28. Arrived the H. C. English Ship Hythe, G. C, Arbuthnot, from China to London, sailed on the 29th May.

29, Arrived the English Ship Mangles, W, Carr, from China to Halifax, sailed on the 30th May.

29, Arrived the English Ship Juliana, C, B, Torbutt, from Calcutta to London, sailed on the 31st May,

30, Arrived the Dutch Ship Anthony, A, Schrap, from Batavia to Holland, sailed on the 3d June.

June 3, Arrived the English Brig Wm. Young, R. Reynolds, from Mauritius and Cape to London, sailed on the 3d June.

6, Arrived the English Ship Eliza, David Sutton, from Calcutta and Cape to London, sailed on the 13th June.

8, Arrived the English Ship Livingston, J. Pearce, from Calcutta and Cape to Liverpool, sailed on the 10th June.

10, Arrived the H. C. English Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, C. Biden, from Calcutta to London, sailed on the 14th June.

12. Arrived the English Brig Premium, R. Young, from Cape to Brazil, sailed on the 12th June.

12. Arrived the Brazillian Brig Hebe, F. B Barbosa, from Rio de Janeiro to the Coast of Africa, sailed on the 17th June.

15. Arrived the H. C. English Ship Atlas, John Hind from China to London sailed on the 17th June.

17. Arrived the English H. M. Ship Ariadne, G. Kennie, from Plymouth to England, sailed on the 8th July.

18. Arrived the American Bark Peru, from Manilla to New York, sailed on the 19th June.

18. Arrived the French Ship Indus, C. Legul, from Bourbon to Havre, sailed on the 23rd June.

24. Arrived the English H. C. Ship Thames J. K. Forbes, from China to London sailed on the 27th June.

27. Arrived the English H. C. Ship Buckinghamshire, R. Glasspole, from China to London, sailed on the 30th June.

28. Arrived the English H. C. Ship Lowther Castle, G. K. Bathie, from China to London sailed on the 8th July.

28. Arrived the English H. C. Ship Windsor, T. Haviside, from China to London, sailed on the 8th July.

29, Arrived the English H. C. Ship Inglis J. Dudman, from China to London, sailed on the 8th July.

30, Arrived the English H. C. Ship General Kyd, S. Serle, from China to London, sailed on the 8th July.

July 1, Arrived the English H. C. Ship Waterloo, S. D. Newall, from China to London, sailed on the 8th July.

1, Arrived the H. C. English Ship Farquharson, J. Cruickshank, from China to London, sailed on the 8th July.

3, Arrived the H. C. English Ship Scaleby Castle, J. B. Burnett, from China to London, sailed on the 8th July.

5, Arrived the American Ship Malabar, Williams, from Sumatra to Gibralta, sailed on the 14th July.

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English Extracts.

MORN. CHRO.—June 5.

Our readers will perceive by our Parliamentary Report that there are at length some hopes of the formation of a New Street from Waterloo Bridge to the British Museum. Lord LOWTHER thought that he could recommend the Government to go to the extent of perhaps 25,000*l.* upon the understanding; but Mr. HUME, who followed, expressed himself sorry that the Noble Lord did not feel authorised to go further, and hoped that the higher powers would give the Noble Lord permission to hold out some expectation that Government would lend its aid for this great national improvement. Other Members expressed the same hope. The subject will probably be again alluded to ere long.

The Four and a Half per Cent. Duties was again brought before the House last night, by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, who proposed a sort of compromise. His proposition was—

"That his MAJESTY's Ministers should undertake, without loss of time, to bring in a Bill to limit the prerogative of the Crown to import commodities free of duty to such commodities as were for the use of the Crown, and not allowing it to import commodities free of duty for sale, particularly the sugar which was sent here in payment of the Four and a Half per Cent. Duties from Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands."

From Sir ROBERT PEEL's answer we should suppose him to have been lately studying BUSENBAUM, or some other casuist.

"The proceeds of these duties" (the 4½ per Cents.), he said, "though evidently belonging to the Crown, were not appropriated to any personal objects, but to public objects; they were applied to diminish the charges on some other public funds. At the same time he was not prepared to contend that the Crown could import commodities for sale in the market, except on payment of duties, like other persons. Neither was he prepared to say that the prerogative, though existing constitutionally to this extent, might not lead to public inconvenience. He was not prepared to say that the prerogative, if wholly unlimited, might not lead to abuse. It was, therefore the intention of Ministers to place the Prerogative under such a limitation, that the sugar for sale should not be brought into the market without paying the duties, leaving those duties to be appreciated by the Crown, as if it had disposed of the sugar without paying them."

How do the duties evidently belong to the Crown? The Crown's right to West India duties; the Crown's right to the revenue of Gibraltar; the Crown's claim to Droits of Admiralty! Are we never to have done with this nonsense? The King of ENGLAND is the first Magistrate of the country, who is supported, like other public functionaries, by taxes raised from the people. He ought to have what is fitting for his expenditure, [redacted] more than what is fitting for his [redacted] But how, in GOD's name, can it [redacted] whether he receives enough or too little, or too much, if the subject is magnified by a number of inroads into the Revenue such as those above alluded to. The King can have no West India duties for himself, but for the public, whose representative he is, and the separation of such like petty branches of revenue from the remainder, can merely have for object the misleading the public with respect to the appropriation of the revenue. Are we in the year 1830 to be told that the whole amount of the revenue, and the whole amount of the expenditure, ought not to be placed clearly and distinctly before the public? The English of the transaction which led to the recourse to prerogative law on the case of the West Indian Duties, was, that the fund for disgraceful payments, or at least payments of a kind, not calculated to bear examination, had been exhausted by the West Indian Church Establishment, and the ravens were calling for their accustomed food. But

(*Continued in the Second Sheet.*)

R. E. Burrowes	100
D. Barr	100
Fredr Hickes	100
Walter Nixon	100
A. Moore	50
Julius Griffith	100
G. Moore	50
C. Johnson	30
H. Gray	50
J. Hancock	50
J. H. Dunsterville	100
T. Billamore	50
T. Foullerton	25
C. J. Deshon	50
Supg. Surgeon Hewitt	100
Cursetjee Manockjee	100
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee	50
Manockjee Cursetjee	50
Andw. Pringle	50
E. Frederick	100
Lewis Grant	50
M. Houghton	50
T. Dickinson	100
G. Smyttan	50
J. Stephenson	100
Alex. Woodburn	25
John McLennan	50
Vans Kennedy	150
J. B. Dunsterville	100
A. Manson	50
T. M. Malville	50
Colonel Sullivan	100
Martin West	100
A. Farquharson	40

We understand that the following letter has been addressed to the Committee of Superintendence for the erection of a Statue of Sir John Malcolm, which we have great pleasure in making public, as it fully exonerates the native Chamber from the charge of ingratitude which has been so often and strenuously urged against it, but which charge must now fall to the ground unheeded and disbelieved, as we know that every individual whose signature is attached to this letter, is more or less indebted to the local Government of this presidency, and therefore for this reason, has the opportunity been so eagerly seized, to express the gratitude they individually feel to the retiring Head of a Government under which they have enjoyed such substantial benefits.

To the Committee of Superintendence for the Erection of a Statute of Major General the Hon'ble JOHN MALCOLM, C. C. B.

We the undersigned with several of the Native Inhabitants of Bombay being anxious to evince our profound respect and esteem towards Major General Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c. on his approaching departure from the Government of this Settlement take the liberty of requesting that you will be pleased to inform us whether we may be allowed to join in the Subscription now open with a view to commemorate the name of this distinguished statesman.

We have the Honor to be
Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient Servants,

NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE,
Head Builder to the Hon'ble Company.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE,
Landholder on Salsette.
CURSETJEE BOMONJEE,
Second Builder to the H. Company.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, PATEL,
Boat Contractor to the H. Company
CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE,
SORABJEE VACHASANDY,
Contractor in the Commissary's office.
Bombay, 25th Oct., 1830.

The Canton Register of the 2nd of August gives the following account of the loss of the French ship EUPHEMIE.

"We regret having to relate the loss of a very fine French Ship, the Euphemie, Captain Seillant, off the northwest point of Lintin on the 24th ultimo. She arrived on the 23rd from Singapore, and the weather being unsettled she followed the example of the fleet, and made every preparation for a gale, which the Barometer strongly indicated, having struck her lower yards and top-masts, and dropped three anchors, with hempen cables. At 8 P. M. of the 24th, it blowing very hard from N. N. West she rode these out and she drifted with the remaining one; but she let go another, and a smaller one hoisted with two or three guns, cutting away the mizen mast, and brought up nearest of the north west point of Lintin. At Sunset the wind veered round to the West and South West, placing the north west point of Lintin under the Frenchman's lee, and at about half seven she began to drive, and fired guns of distress—but from her situation then being a long way to windward, no assistance could be rendered by the fleet. At ½ past 8, her stern struck the rocks and she made no water for some time, the long boat was hoisted out, and the officers and crew were employed in getting up their clothes &c., most of which were on deck, when she suddenly sunk forward, in about 10 fathoms water, hardly giving the crew time to run to the after part of the poop that remained above water. One man only was drowned, and another fractured his leg. Boats were sent to the assistance of the sufferers at day light of the 25th, and they were all taken on board the *Jane*. The wreck was sold at Lintin for about 4,900 dollars."

We reprint the following document, from the Bengal Hurkaru of the 12th of October.

CIRCULAR,

SENT BY SIR CHARLES MALCOLM TO ALL HIS FRIENDS IN BOMBAY.

"Much having been said and strong prejudice excited by the late reports, and enquiries into the voyage of the H. C. Sloop Clive, to the Coast of Africa, where she was sent to offer Boys for the Service of the Indian Navy, We think it will be satisfactory if we give a short sketch of the causes of that voyage, which we believe, will tend to dispel erroneous opinions, which have been widely circulated.

The following Statement may be relied upon as we have taken pains to ascertain the facts, The present Superintendent of the Indian Navy wishing to introduce a regular discipline, and a practical knowledge of the Art of War amongst the Officers, and men of that Service saw it would be impossible as long as half the Crews of the Ships were changed every 6 or 9 months, which was the case from the Lascars only entering for one voyage: he consequently stated to Government his opinion upon this subject as far back as and asked their sanction to permit him to offer certain terms to the Gogo Lascars, well known as the best Seamen, as well as the hardest and bravest race of Lascars in India. The Government gave their assent and by the wish of the Gogories themselves, Commander Grant, a man who had lived much amongst them, and also understood their language and their habits, and to whom they were much attached, was appointed Agent for entering Men and Boys for a term of years, the offers made were liberal in the extreme, but by the intrigues of designing and interested Men, after a long trial, the plan failed the object was too important to be abandoned—the Africans, known by the name "Seedies" were said to be a brave and a faithful race, if well trained and kindly treated and that they were fond of the Sea, if brought up to it at an early age, it was known that many Boys had been entered into the British Navy by Ships who had been on that Coast, it was known that when Sir Thomas Maitland was Governor of Ceylon, he had constantly recruited the Ceylon Regiment from them. The Superintendent therefore proposed to Government to send a Ship to the Coast to enter Boys, as an experiment, those orders, and letters have been laid before the Grand Jury, we can, therefore, state the substance of them with accuracy, the first letter was from the Superintendent detailing to Government in substance, what has been already stated, the 2d was the Government permission to send the Clive, the 3d the Superintendents order to Captain Hawkins, which as far as related to the Boys, was that they were to be entered between the age of 12 and 16 and volunteers to be borne on the Books the same as European Marine Boys, for wages and victuals. It is not for us to state how Capt Hawkins has strictly adhered to these orders, as that unfortunately, is likely to become a matter of further investigation before a Grand Jury, but this we can assert, without fear of contradiction that in the treatment of those Boys, in the arrangement for their improvement, and comfort, Captain Hawkins shewed a judgment, and kindness of heart and disposition that must, with all unprejudiced minds, ever reflect credit upon him. When we look to the object to be attained by this expedition, we have no hesitation in asserting that if it can be fully carried into effect, it gives every promise of being beneficial to the Indian Navy—beneficial both to the Boys and the country from which they came, as they were promised, as far as they could be made to understand it, leave to return to visit their friends, if they wished it, and that at the expiration of a term of years, when they would have been young and able bodied Seamen (say 20 to 24) they were to be discharged with permission to go where they liked, for it is a singular fact that the Sheik of Lindy actually made Captain Hawkins give him a certificate signed and sealed, that at the end of 7 years, these Boys should all be free to go where they choose, before he would allow one Boy to enter, and where would they have gone, if they had not re-entered the Marine, in all human probability, from the education they had received into the Royal Navy, or to man English Merchant-men, for it is not likely they would even enter into the Service of any other nation, particularly this country service, on account of the food, they having been brought up like English Seamen in every respect, their language, their habits, their customs, and being nearly all Pagans, I believe, there is only one Mahometan their very religion would have been English.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES, Lieut. E. H. Hart, 19th Regt. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Robson, Vaccinator.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.—30th, Ship Medora (Free Trader) J. Jefferson Master, from Liverpool, 2d May.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS—On the 28th of October, Mrs. Leggett, of a Son.

At Chintapogly House, Bombay, on the 1st November, the Lady of John Grenfell Moyle Esq. of twin daughters.

DEATH.—At Singapore, on the 23th August, 1830, Gilbert Move, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, and of Raeden Aberdeenshire, much regretted by his numerous friends.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

Free Traders.—Gipsey, Janet, Mail, Medora, and Annandale.

Country Ships.—Cornwallis, Sulimany, Discovery, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Sohpia, Hormusjee Bomanjee and Lady of the Lake.

American Brig.—Nerius.

Persian Ship.—Nassrath Shaw.

Arab.—Psyche and Hamoody.

H. M's. Ship.—Challenger.

INDIAN NAVY.

Sloop of War.—Amherst.

Brig of War.—Euphrates.

Steamer.—Hugh Lindsay.

Yatch.—Telica.

Receiving Ship.—Hastings

Floating Chapel.—Aurora.

SHIPS LOADING.

English Colors.—Cornwallis for China, Sulimany for do. Discovery for Persian Gulph.

American Colors.—Nerius for Salem.

Persian Colors.—Nassrath Shaw, for Persian Gulph.

ST. HELENA.

List of Arrivals at and Departures from St. Helena.

May 26, Arrived the English Ship Waterloo, S. Addison, from Calcutta to London, sailed on the 27th May.

26, Arrived the Dutch Ship Immagonda Sura Clasina, H. Zoetchief, from Batavia to Holland, sailed on the 29th May.

26, Arrived the Dutch Ship Raymond, G. Vauden Bercek, from Batavia to Holland, sailed on the 27th May.

27, Arrived the Dutch Ship Helena, D. Grim, from Batavia to London, sailed on the 29th May.

28, Arrived the H. C. English Ship Hythe, G. C. Arbuthnot, from China to London, sailed on the 29th May.

29, Arrived the English Ship Mangles, W. Carr, from China to Halifax, sailed on the 30th May.

29, Arrived the English Ship Juliana, C. B. Torbutt, from Calcutta to London, sailed on the 31st May.

30, Arrived the Dutch Ship Anthony, A. Schrap, from Batavia to Holland, sailed on the 3d June.

June 3, Arrived the English Brig Wm. Young, R. Reynolds, from Mauritius and Cape to London, sailed on the 3d June.

6, Arrived the English Ship Eliza, David Sutton, from Calcutta and Cape to London, sailed on the 13th June.

8, Arrived the English Ship Livingston, J. Pearce, from Calcutta and Cape to Liverpool, sailed on the 10th June.

10, Arrived the H. C. English Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, C. Biden, from Calcutta to London, sailed on the 14th June.

12. Arrived the English Brig Premium, R. Young, from Cape to Brazil, sailed on the 12th June.

12. Arrived the Brazillian Brig Hebe, F. B Barbosa, from Rio de Janeiro to the Coast of Africa, sailed on the 17th June.

15. Arrived the H. C. English Ship Atlas, John Hind from China to London sailed on the 17th June.

17. Arrived the English H. M. Ship Ariadne, G. Kennie, from Plymouth to England, sailed on the 8th July.

18, Arrived the American Bark Peru, from Manilla to New York, sailed on the 19th June.

18, Arrived the French Ship Indus, C. Legul, from Bourbon to Havre, sailed on the 23rd June.

24. Arrived the English H. C. Ship Thames J. K. Forbes, from China to London sailed on the 27th June.

27, Arrived the English H. C. Ship Buckinghamshire, R. Glasspole, from China to London, sailed on the 30th June.

28, Arrived the English H. C. Ship Lowther Castle, G. K. Bathie, from China to London sailed on the 8th July.

28, Arrived the English H. C. Ship Windsor, T. Haviside, from China to London, sailed on the 8th July.

29, Arrived the English H. C. Ship Inglis J. Dudman, from China to London, sailed on the 8th July.

30, Arrived the English H. C. Ship General Kyd, S. Serle, from China to London, sailed on the 8th July.

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Now, do the duties evidently belong to the Crown? The Crown's right to West India duties; the Crown's right to the revenue of Gibraltar; the Crown's claim to Droits of Admiralty! Are we never to have done with this nonsense? The King of ENGLAND is the first Magistrate of the country, who is supported, like other public functionaries, by taxes raised from the people. He ought to have what is fitting for his expenditure, [illegible] more than what is fitting for his [illegible] But how, in GOD's name, can it [illegible] whether he receives enough or too little, or too much, if the subject is magnified by a number of inroads into the Revenue such as these above alluded to. The King can have no West Indian duties for himself, but for the public, whose representative he is, and the separation of such like petty branches of revenue from the remainder, can merely have for object the misleading the public with respect to the appropriation of the revenue. Are we in the year 1830 to be told that the whole amount of the revenue, and the whole amount of the expenditure, ought not to be placed clearly and distinctly before the public? The English of the transaction which led to the course to prerogative law on the case of the West Indian Duties, was, that the fund for disgraceful payments, or at least payments of a kind, not calculated to bear examination, had been exhausted by the West Indian Church Establishment, and the ravens were calling for their accustomed food. But

(*Continued in the Second Sheet.*)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1830.

let us see how Mr. PEEL places the matter. He was not prepared to say the Crown could import commodities for sale, except on payment of duties, and though the prerogative existed constitutionally to this extent, he was not prepared to say it would not lead to public inconvenience. Then the Right Hon. Baronet has recommended an exercise of the prerogative leading to public inconvenience. The Sugar hereafter, therefore is to pay the duties, leaving the Crown to appropriate the duties as if the Sugar had been disposed of without paying them. The source of corrupt expenditure is not to be diminished in the least; but the great improvement is, that the Sugar shall pay the duties at the Custom-house, and that the amount shall be transferred from the Customs to the hands by which it was to be ultimately distributed. This would be all very silly, if it were not very profligate.

The Crown can and ought to have no funds unknown to the nation. The nation enables the Crown to make conquests, and pays the deficiences of Colonial Establishments; and yet forsooth, the Revenues of our conquests and Colonies are to form a fund distinct from the funds of the Nation for the disposal of the Crown, that is, of those who possess political power.

Mr. HUSKISSON pointed at an inconvenience from this precious prerogative law which had not before been adverted to. A person, he said, went into the market and bought some of this sugar that was sent here in payment of the 4½ per Cents.; he would buy it at the market price, and he would pay for it, which was called the long price, which included the duty; the broker who sold the sugar would hand over the proceeds, duty and all, to the agent for the 4½ per Cents., but the purchaser might go immediately afterwards to the Custom-house, & if he exported that sugar demand the whole drawback." In fact, the public may thus be cheated out of the duty and out of the drawback; for the agent of the 4½ per Cent. and the purchaser may be in an understanding, and the whole sugar be exported. Such are the consequences of having recourse to these disreputable shifts. And yet the Right Hon. Baronet was complimented on all hands for his readiness to place the Prerogative under some restriction, as if he had not persisted in the practice as long as he could.

So much for prerogative laws. If Honourable Gentlemen will stand out for prerogative, they ought to abandon taxation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

(From the Scotsman, June 16.)

A curious conversation took place in the House of Commons on Thursday evening, Sir Robert Peel complained that the speeches made by members who rose night after night to discuss every question that was introduced, rendered it extremely difficult for Ministers to get any public measure carried forward; and if twenty other members were to consider it their duty to speak as much as Mr. Hume, it would be impossible to get one bill through the first reading! The statement is substantially true; but what is the fair inference. Does Mr. Hume make one speech without proper cause? Is there a superfluity of discussion? Or are the multifarious topics which come before parliament, too carefully sifted? The case is quite the reverse; and none know the fact better than Mr. Gordon, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Hume.—Our belief is that there is room for three times as much enquiry and discussion without exhausting the merits of every question that comes before Parliament; and scores of abuses pass unobserved in the House, simply because neither Ministers nor their opponents can possibly find time to pay attention to every matter that calls for it. A bill is now preparing for erecting forty new Courts in England, because the old ones are found to be inadequate to transact the judicial business of the country. An innovation of the same kind is wanted to dispose of our growing mass of needful legislation. The duty devolving on Parliament has increased ten fold within the last hundred years, while the capacity of the House to transact it has rather retrograded. The country gentlemen, who compose the majority of its members, are necessarily from their station and training bad men of business. They want skill and patience, and the increasing calls of fashionable life have shortened the time they can spare for their public duties. Unluckily men are seldom the best judges of their own qualifications, and those who have not enquired, or are not capable of enquiring into the merits of a case, have often too much self-conceit to abstain from voting upon it. Hence many blundering decisions are given [illegible] combat the mischief [illegible] of those [illegible] has now begun to prevail. A few members have introduced the practice of exercising in a very modified degree the same sort of supervision over the pecuniary concerns of the nation, and the grievances springing out of them, which a sensible landed gentleman would do over his rents and disbursements. No sooner is this done, as the *Morning Chronicle* observes, than it is discovered, that if an attempt is made to conduct the affairs of the country properly they cannot be conducted at all! Public business will never get on unless things are passed in the lump without enquiry, and the honesty and good faith of Ministers accepted as a substitute for clear and full accounting. We believe that Sir Robert Peel, excellent man of business as he is, is harassed and overworked; and that he feels the incapacity of himself and his colleagues, and of Parliament as it now stands, to do justice to one-third part of the matters which call for attention. Is there no cure for this evil, which must become worse from year to year? Palliatives may be found; but the only effectual remedy is one which we have certainly no hope of seeing adopted—the creating half a dozen or a dozen of local parliaments. The reader will stare; but we are serious! Some twenty years ago, the political sages of this country laughed at the folly of the Americans, in setting up twenty governments to do the business, which our vanity persuaded us could be so much better done by one like our own. Time, however, is likely to decide this point in favour of the Yankees. The federal system of the United States has always appeared to us an admirable improvement in the theory of legislation, and the only contrivance by which full justice can be done to local interests and the multifarious business of a great and highly industrious nation be properly conducted. The graziers of New Hampshire would never discover the wisdom of referring one of their turnpike bills to the sugar planters of Louisiana, or submitting it to the decision of a House composed of persons, five sixths of whom neither knew nor cared about the matter. Such, however, is our method of legislation. We are aware that it is quite idle to hint at the introduction here of such a system as the American, which must bring a number of collateral changes with it. Our constitution has the rare merit of admitting of no alteration; it is excellence itself, as all the world knows; and to make excellence better is but another term for the folly of improving upon perfection!

TIMES;—June 12.

WILL OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Several accounts have been published—we believe the following abstract is the most correct:— The will of the late Sir Robert Peel has been proved within these few days at Doctors'-commons. It is of great length, and contains a prodigious variety of trusts and limitations respecting the real property, which is distributed amongst his large family and their issue, all of whom entitled to a participation in it are required to take the name and quarter the arms of "Peel." It ensures to the present Baronet the sum of 100,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols. (equivalent to 68,000*l.*), which was settled on him and his issue upon his marriage, besides [illegible] addition thereof 8 000*l.*, and makes a further addvers sums to the 40,000*l.* It then bequeaths divers which, together with to's five younger sons, them, will make up the amous already given each. To each of his daughters, 100,000*l* to bequeaths 53,000*l.* It likewise bequeaths to considerable sum to trustees for the use of school founded by the late Baronet at Fazely The will is dated 27th July, 1820, and occupies seven closely filled skins of parchment. There are several codicils, in one of which the testator, declaring that his property had greatly increased since the execution of the will, makes a new division of his personal property, by which the younger sons are to receive 135.000*l.* each. He directs that the sum of 68,000*l.*, given to the present Sir Robert Peel, should be brought into the residue, which is to be divided into nine equal parts, whereof Sir Robert shall have four parts, and the five younger sons one part each. Another codicil confirms a deed of settlement made between the testator and the Duke of Richmond, on the marriage of his son with the Duke's daughter, and directs that the sum guaranteed to the issue of that marriage shall form part of the provision made under the will. A variety of very minute arrangements are made respecting the bequests to George Dawson and Wm. Cockburn, Esqrs., the sons in-law of the testator, and their issue. The last codicil is dated in December, 1829. The will was proved by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, William Yeats Peel, Esq., and Thos. Norris, Esq., executors. The personal property was sworn to exceed 900,000*l.*—

SWINDLER EXTRAORDINARY.

[illegible] week that Sudley Lodge, [illegible] had been engaged for the Duchess [illegible] but it turns, out to be a complete [illegible] or rather something worse. The facts are as follows:—A young man who had come by the London coach to Chichester, sent for a house agent, who had the honour to furnish her Royal Highness with a residence nine years ago, and stated that he was commissioned to look out for a mansion for the Royal Duchess for retirement on the present occasion; and to give weight to his mission, related a long conversation alleged to have taken place between her Royal Highness and Lady Wildly, and which had ended in her Royal Highness fixing on this sequestered watering place. Accordingly, he was driven by the agent down to Bognor, where he ultimately engaged Sudley Lodge. Saturday and Sunday (though on the latter day he went to church) were chiefly spent in eating and drinking; he appeared to have a strong predilection for cray fish, which he washed down with some of the Chichester milk punch and pale sherry. The joy of the inhabitants of Bognor, at the prospect of such a royal harvest was unbounded, and many tried to express their feelings on the occasion, by preparing for a brilliant illumination—variegated lamps and transparencies were in high requisition, and much expence entered into to obtain them; a band was engaged to play her Royal Highness into the place; a supply of powder was cautiously prepared by the Port Admiral, who had the whole of the Ordnance department in readiness for the event. It really incredible what a number of tradesmen were eager to obtain the patronage of her Royal Highness's supposed steward. Cards kept pouring in from every direction—butchers, bakers, grocers, milkmen, upholsterers, corn-doctors, rat catchers, chemists, hairdressers, and every other trade, sent their cards to this *Gentleman*, all of whom he promised should be employed *when* her Royal Highness *arrived*. Mr. Levy, a converted Jew, residing at Chichester, took a ride down to Bognor to see this gentleman, who assured him that he should have the honour of extracting her Royal Highness's corns. The corn-doctor came home full of joy at the success he had met with; telling the citizens how he had succeeded, and that his house was his introduction to the gentleman; for if he had walked over, he would not have been engaged. On Monday morning, however, suspicion began to be awakened, and Mr. Pasco having been called in, succeeded in apprehending the swindler at the very moment he was planning his exit.

On his being taken before the Magistrates, a curious scene ensued. Various shopkeepers, publicans, and even a tailor, appeared as his dupes. The latter, however, got back the clothes he had made. The prisoner, while under examination, convulsed the spectators with laughter while he related the importunities he had been subject to from tradesmen, both of the city and at Bognor; he exhibited nearly one hundred different cards, and assured the Magistrates that he had actually been forced, to order to avoid solicitation, to steal away to a public-house where he was unknown, that he might, for a few minutes, enjoy his pipe. After two examinations the fellow was committed to the City gaol for trial. He is suspected to belong to a gang. A letter, addressed to him, was found on his person, describing a house near Kingston, in Surrey, with terms, &c. He stated his name to be Andrews, and that he had been in her Royal Highness's service.—*Brighton Herald.*

Evidence of the East India Company's Affairs, &c.

(From the Bombay Courier.)

THURSDAY, 8 ELPHINSTONE.

Die Jovis,

The LORD PRESIDENT, 1830.

Chair.

(Continued from last Supp.)

Is it a Matter of Course to grant such Licence on their being able to obtain a Person to be so responsible?

By no means a Matter of Course; the Government departs from its strict Line of Duty in granting a permission at all to a Person who has not the permission of the Court of Directors to reside in India.

It reports immediately to the Court of Directors every such permission as soon as it is granted?

It does.

Have many applications been made for such Licences?

There have not. The number of Europeans residing in the provinces under Bombay is very small.

Is the Governor's Licence to a particular place, or merely for permission to reside at a distance from the Presidency?

I believe for a particular place; but I should think there would be no difficulty in a person who had a Licence for one place obtaining a passport for another.

What is the description of Europeans who have been at Bombay without the Licence of the East Indian Company?

All descriptions of Persons.

Have there been any persons of Capital?

I should not think there have.

Any persons connected with any Mercantile Concerns?

I really can not answer. At the Presidency little distinction is made between those who have and those who have not a Licence; but I should think that few would be there without a Licence except persons who had made up their minds on the Voyage to remain, or Deserters from Ships, or persons that knew it would be impossible to get a Licence in England.

How are the Half-Cast Persons considered in Bombay; are they considered to be Natives?

They are Natives in the eye of the Law Europe ns in the eyes of Society.

Are they employed in any office's under Government?

They are very much employed as Clerks in all the public offices.

Do they hold the rank of non-commissioned officers in the Bombay Army?

No; I do not know any Instance.

Or in the Marine Department?

I rather think there are in the Marine Department. They are eligible to all employments held by the Natives, but I do not know that they are much employed in them. The Government would probably be very jealous of a general Employment of them from a fear of supplanting.

They would exclude them from the Army and Navy?

They are excluded from the situation of Officers in the Army or Navy.

May they serve as Privates?

I presume they may. I must observe that Half-castes in Bombay are so very few that they probably would not occupy many more of the Offices than they do if there were no Restrictions. I do not think there are more than One or Two thousand.

Is the Education of Half-castes particularly attended to?

There is no public Establishment for educating them. There are many schools where they are educated at the expence of their parents; but at Bombay there is no public Establishment. There is a very considerable Establishment at Bombay for the Education of Half-castes, but it is carried on by a Subscription, and only assisted by Government.

Are the Half-castes a superior race to the Natives in point of intelligence or any other quality?

They partake partly of the Native and partly of the European Character.

Are they not principally of Portuguese blood?

I do not mean to include them under the term of Half-castes.

Are the Portugese numerous?

They may amount to about 50,000. They are partly descendants of Portuguese, and partly converts from the religions of the Country, who have assumed Portuguese names, but retain in fact, the Manners, and in a great measures the Religion, of their Nation.

Are they a very debased Race?

Those about the Towns are very little esteemed. In the Country, probably, they more resemble the Hindoo Ryots.

Are there any considerable Mercantile Houses carried on by them?

There are One or Two.

Are the other Half-castes you have alluded to respected by the Hindoos?

As far as they make a distinction between them and [illegible] certainly to the disadvantage of the Half-caste.

As far as they make a distinction between themselves and the Half-caste, how is it?

I should think to the disadvantage of the Half-castes; *and even of the lower orders of Europeans, in many respects.*

Are you aware that the East India Company [illegible] made great efforts to diminish the Charges of the Government in Bombay?

They [illegible] Government in Bombay? [illegible] great efforts to [illegible] my knowledge made very [illegible] Government. [illegible] the Charges of their [illegible]

Have those exertions [illegible] success corresponding to their [illegible] with a Very great Reductions were made.

Is not the Collection of the Revenue in India unavoidably a very expensive one?

It is certainly very expensive; but I do not know how far it is expensive, as compared with the Collection of the Revenue in other Countries.

Does not the Nature of the Land Assessment make the employment of a very great variety of Officers peculiarly necessary?

A great Number of Officers are certainly necessary to collect the Land Revenue; but I have not the means of comparing it with the Number of Officers employed in this Country in collecting the Excise, or the Revenue derived from any other source.

Have the East India Directors also made great Exertions to improve their Revenue?

They have, and in former periods perhaps more than was advisable. Of late I think the

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disposition has been very strong to moderate the Revenue, as far as was compatible with the necessary expenditure of the Government.

Do you think the Revenue, arising from a Land Assessment susceptible of much Improvement, under the existing system of Cultivation?

I conceive that it would be a very great improvement if it were fixed, or a limit put to the increase of it.

Do you conceive the Ryots are in a situation to lay out much Capital in the Improvement of the Land?

The Ryots are generally not possessed of much Capital.

Do you think the System of Cultivation of the Land by them, and under the Zemindars, has been much improved since the Territory of Bombay came into the possession of the East India Company?

There are very few people under Bombay that can be called Zemindars. The general Cultivation, even in the short period that most of the Territory has been under Bombay, has been very greatly extended; but it has latterly received a severe check from the fall of prices arising from that rapid extension of Cultivation itself as well as from other causes.

Does the amount of Land Assessment leave to the cultivator much surplus of income for the maintainance of himself and his family in ordinary Seasons?

I think it was conjectured in the Deccan which is more heavily assessed than most of the Provinces under Bombay that it left about Sixty in an hundred for the expences of Cultivation and the maintainance of himself and family.

Do you conceive that the Cultivators are now subject to heavy exactions on the part of the officers of the Revenue?

I do not conceive that they are; though there must be in my instances, no doubt, of corruption and embezzlement on the part of the Native Officers of Government.

Do you think that any attainable degree of vigilance could check those abuses under such a System or Cultivation under poor Occupiers, as is now pursued?

I think if the Revenue were once fixed there would be very little opening for corruption or abuse; if every Man knew what he had to pay every Year, and that it was neither subject to Increase nor Diminution.

Have you not reason to think that now, in many instances, the slender means of the Ryot render him unable to resist the unjust demands of the Revenue Officers, or to carry an appeal to a Court of Justice?

I conceive that to be less the case in Bombay than in any other Part of India. The Districts are small there, and the provision for the Administration of Justice is very ample. In new and unsettled Districts, where great power is still left in the hands of the Collector and his Establishment, there must be a greater opening to abuses of that nature than in those into which the usual checks have been more fully introduced.

Are you of opinion that the Ryot System, accompanied as it is with so heavy a Land Assessment, has had a tendency to keep the mass of the Population in a degraded state?

I do not perceive that in Places where the Collection is made from the individual Ryots the people are in a more degraded situation than in the other parts of the Country.

Is it not usual under the Hindoo Law to subdivide the possessions of Families among the Children?

It is usual.

Do not you think that has a direct Tendency to increase the poverty of the mass of the Population?

It must prevent the accumulation of Property.

Do not you therefore think that a system as now exists in India has a tendency to reduce the mass of the Natives to that level which, in your Evidence of Yesterday, you conceived to be one of the bad effects which have resulted from Foreign Dominion?

I do not conceive that the Land Assessment has that effect. The Land Assessment can be said on great Proprietors a very great small.

Does it not act on small Proprietors? The number of the large Landed Proprietors

The number is certainly small, but it frequently falls on the Heads of Villages, who are comparatively persons of Property, and even in cases where it falls on an individual Ryot, I am by no means certain that it prevents the accumulation of Property by the Ryots.

Does not it fall on a considerable number who are unable, from the large amount of Assessment to which they are subject, to improve the cultivation of their Lands, and therefore to improve their condition?

When the Assessment is too heavy, it must no doubt prevent the improvement of the Country and the condition of the People, whether it is levied from great Proprietors or from individual Ryots; but no doubt, where there are large Proprietors there is more likely to be an accumulation of capital with which further improvements may be carried on.

(*To be Concluded.*

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

INTERMENT OF THE DEAD.

Alderson v. Batsford.—Mr. Roupell said he had a motion to make in this case of very considerable importance, and it was as novel and singular as it was important. The application was no other than that a lady who was dead, and had been out of the ground between seven and eight weeks, should be forthwith buried. This unfortunate lady had been lying above ground for this long period, owing to some disputes which had arisen among the parties, and she had now become a nuisance to the house and neighbourhood.

The Vice Chancellor was surprised that no order had been made before in such a case as this.

Mr. Roupell said he had attempted to make the motion, but had failed, owing to the press of other matter. The facts of the case were these:

Mr. Knight said he appeared for Dr. Mathey in this case, and wished the matter to be arranged. Dr. Mathey was a clergyman of the Church of England, and was willing to take the responsibility upon himself.

The Vice Chancellor wished to know for whom Mr. Roupell appeared.

Mr. Roupell said he appeared as Counsel for the executors, who were desirous that the will which this lady had left behind her should be carried into effect. The facts of the case were these:—This lady died seven or eight week ago leaving property to the amount of between 60,000*l.* and 70,000*l.*! and by her will, she directed that she should be buried not sooner than one month after her death, at the parish church at Grantham. It appeared that a suit had been instituted in Chancery relative to the property of this lady, and an injunction issued to prevent the executors taking possession of it. In this state therefore the matter now stood, and the object of the present motion was, that sufficient funds might be supplied for burying this lady in a fit and decent manner. The executors were unwilling to do any thing without the order of the Court; but it was highly necessary that something should be done, and that most speedily.

Mr. Knight stated that Dr. Mathey was the most proper person to see this funeral performed, and he was desirous that it should be done without delay. The truth was, that a dispute had arisen as to the will, and it was doubted whether the instrument alleged to have been executed by this lady was a valid one. The executors under this will had attempted to take possession of the property, and an injunction had been obtained to restrain such a seizure.

The Vice Chancellor asked whether there could be any objection to allow the body of this deceased lady to be buried? The body must be buried without delay, and Dr. Mathey seemed to be the person most fit to see to the management of the funeral.

Mr. Knight expressed the readiness of his client to bear all the necessary expences.

Mr. Roupell said that the will of this lady would not in that case be obeyed, and she would not according to her will be buried at Grantham.

The Vice Chancellor observed, that the main and primary object was the burying of this lady forthwith. The other matters might afterwards be settled between the parties. At present this lady must be a pest to the whole neighbourhood.

It was ultimately ordered that the funeral should be immediately performed under the direction of Dr. Mathey.—*Morning Chronicle, May 8.*

A Husband's Liability.—Rowland v. Gargrave.—This action was brought by a jeweller in Coventry-street, against the defendant, a solicitor, in Leicester-place, and the object was to recover 168*l.*, being the balance of a bill for 229*l.* for plate, trinkets, and other goods: all of which with the exception of a musical or *or-molu* clock, was alleged, with the defendant's privity. Evidence was produced that she with a diamond ring, valued at five guineas, and which formed one of the items of the bill. A variety of plate was also charged; and a nephew of the defendant's and his man servant, stated that no new plate had been brought into the house. Until this transaction, it appeared that the defendant had allowed his wife 10*l.* a fortnight for housekeeping, and 10*l.* a quarter for dress, besides presents. Lord Tenterden observed, that a tradesman was not justified in trusting a wife on the credit of her husband, unless for such articles as he might reasonably believe the wife had the authority of her husband to order. But were otherwise, any man might be ruined by his wife; and his lordship said, that he was one of those who thought the facility with which credit was given by tradesmen in the metropolis to the young, and to the indiscreet of all ages, was one of the greatest evils prevalent in it. He then recapitulated the evidence, and left the case to the Jury. Verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount of the demand.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

AND THE HOUSE OF Messrs. ROTHSCHILD.

We copy from a Daily Paper the following account of a dispute which is said to have arisen between the Austrian Government and Messrs. Rothschild's banking-house:—

"The commercial letters received this morning from Frankfort and from Vienna touch for the first time, upon the true causes of the scarcity of money which has lately prevailed in these and other great cities of the Continent and which is ascertained in a great degree to be connected with one of the most extraordinary contests ever carried on between a great Government and a few individuals of wealth and resources enough to make doubtful to which party, even up to this moment, the victory is to be awarded. The parties are, the house of Rothschild on the one hand, and the House of Austria on the other. The connection between them is one of long standing, dating about 18 years back, when the head of the house at Frankfort obtained, in preference to Messrs. Bethman, of that city, the agency of the Austrian Government, and it has till lately been uniformly a friendly one being founded on the basis of mutual advantage. The impression that Austria was, however, paying too dearly for this friendship, first arose, it is said, out of the last contract for a four per cent loan, which was entered into by that Government with the house of Rothschild, in conjunction with some bankers and merchants of Vienna and Frankfort. This loan was made, we believe, at 85 or 86 but rose six or seven per cent. within a very short period after the conclusion of the contract. A circumstance so unusual with regard to a loan negociated in the midst of a profound peace, and for a purpose which implied a diminution rather than an increase of expenditure the object being to pay off the stock which bore a higher rate of interest, necessarily drew the attention of the Austrian Cabinet. The inquiries which were entered into on the subject led, it is believed, to disclosures which determined the Ministry either to carry the agency of the Government for financial purposes into some other channel, or to throw its money contracts, as is done by England and France, open to general competition. The house of Rothschild resolved, it is supposed, to prevent any such step, and to show the Austrian Government that its connection with them was not to be dissolved with impunity. They knew that Austria had, as yet, made but small progress in the reduction of the interest on her debt, and suspected that they were not meant to be included in any further contracts into which it might be thought expedient to enter. They had no alternative therefore, but to employ the power they possessed, through their various great banking establishments throughout almost the whole of the Continent, in making money so scarce that it would be impossible for other houses, with less extensive means, to supplant them by entering on any such operation. People in general will, perhaps, ridicule the notion that any one family of bankers or merchants should entertain so gigantic a project as that described appears to be, but those who know their resources, and who know also the arrogance and love of power by which they are characterised, do not treat it as in any degree chimerical; or, rather, we may say, they firmly believe in it. Neither is there near so much difficulty in it, allowing that the secret does not transpire, as would be imagined by those not conversant in the great money transactions on the Continent. If Frankfort were meant to be the scene of operations, a place where the money market is extremely limited, the mode would be, for example, to take bills on that city on the exchanges of London and of Paris, and on arrival to present them immediately for discount. The value of money would presently rise in Frankfort, was this done to any, especially to the amount of 100,000*l.* or 200,000*l.* expected. Without entering into the object were any detail of the plan of proceeding further which would vary in different places according to the circumstances in which their respective money markets were placed, it may be sufficient to say that the scarcity of money, and fall in the prices of Government securities, which have occurred lately in all the great Exchanges of Europe, is ascribed, more or less, and that by observant and well informed persons, to the contest between the Messrs. Rothschild and the Austrian Government. To which side the victory will incline, there cannot ultimately be much doubt; but in the meantime it cannot but be remarked, if what is stated on the subject be true, how much cause the subscribers to the late French Loan will have to complain. In that instance a price as much too high was given as that of the Austrian contract was too low, and it is surely hard that their generous support of the contractor on the former occasion should be repaid by his withdrawing all support from them in order to enable him the more effectually to carry his point with the Austrian Government."—*Morn. Chro. June 7.*

TIMES, June 7.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Another of the usual series of concerts for the benefit of this institution was given on Saturday afternoon at the Hanover-square Concert Room. A selection of performances had been made which was judiciously calculated to exhibit the progress and acquirements of many of the pupils. Miss Child, Miss Tucker, Miss [illegible]mley, Miss Williams, Miss Turner, and [illegible] the principal female vocalists, seconded by Messrs. Brizzi, Stretton, and Seguin. In some [illegible] their united efforts were productive of excellent effect. We had, however, in a single instance, to deprecate the choice of a piece of vocal music, the execution of which was above the strength of the two young performers, Misses Tucker and Bromley, to whom it was assigned. We allude to the quartet from *Matilde di Shabran*, with which the first part of the concert closed. The quick movement, to be given with due precision and accuracy, requires more exercised vocal powers than those which usually belong to very young ladies. Mr. Lucas executed a very difficult solo on the violoncello, in which he exhibited a style exactly similar to that of his great master, Lindley, and powers of execution not far inferior to his. A symphony and an overture with which the first and second parts commenced, were not as well executed as we had reason to expect. Some of the wind instruments did not always keep in good time.

At the head of the progamme printed on this occasion, we find the following explanation of the object of this institution, which, though already well known, cannot be too often explained:—

"The object of this institution, under His Majesty's patronage, is to promote the cultivation of the science of music, and afford facilities for attaining perfection in it, by assisting with general instruction the natives of this country, and thus enabling those who pursue this delightful branch of the fine arts to enter into competition with and rival the natives of other countries, and to provide for themselves the means of an honourable and comfortable livelihood."

MUSICAL NOVELTY—MICHAEL BOAI.

We were invited to witness on Friday last at the Egyptian hall, Piccadilly, a private display of the performance of a musical wonder, Michael Boai, who recently arrived in London from the Continent, after have appeared before many Sovereigns, &c. &c. This performer is a native of Mayence; and he has, by dint of labour and dexterity, attained a degree of perfection in an art scarcely worthy of his pains that—of producing, by the mechanical movement of his mouth and hands, something in the nature of what is familiarly called chin chopping, a sound very similar to that of castanets, but partaking rather more of tone. The volume of the sound is not very remarkable but the execution upon it is wonderful, and the musical skill displayed is considerable. M. Boai came forward attended by a lady (his wife) with a guitar, and a gentleman with a violin; Boai himself also carried a guitar. The performance commenced with a pretty air on the three instruments, at the end of which, M. Boai having laid aside his guitar, and wetted his mouth and fingers, accompanied the two other instruments on his mouth-hand-organ (as we must call it, till we are favoured with the Professor's own word for it) in the manner already described—producing a *forte* and *piano*—executing the most rapid and difficult passages of some foreign airs with singular facility and precision; running up and down his scale, and making even half notes with distinctness. The effect was novel and surprising; but the peculiar movements of the performer's head, countenance, and hands, threw an air of the ludicrous over the exhibition, which rendered it amusing as well as curious. When this piece was finished, the lady sang agreeably to the guitars and violin, while her husband recovered his breath for another display; and in this order the performance continued till its close. The audience, comprising some distinguished professional musicians, applauded cordially.—The public exhibition commences this day.

MORN. HERALD, June 16.

ALEXANDRIA, April 27.

The Hugh Lindsay steamer is at last safely arrived at Suez, thirty-three days from Bombay, but twelve days in taking in coals, at Cosseir, Judda, and Cosseir. It appears, moreover, that she is not well adapted for the voyage in the Red Sea, owing to her not carrying with ease, more than six days' coal. It is now evident that, with a proper steamer, the Bombay dispatches may be received in twenty days.

A few days ago Mons. Le Barque Taylor arrived here, in the Lavoir French brig of war. He is come to carry off one of the obelisks, and to solicit the Viceroy for one of those at Luxor, which are perfect. The one which is erect is very imperfect. The other, you know, belongs to us. It is the city of Paris which defrays the expenses of removing these obelisks.

Four thousand infantry are just come down here from Cairo. The greatest activity [illegible] military department, continues to be used here; and it is evident Mahommed Ali is preparing to repel the Sultan's forces, should he undertake to change the Government of this country. The two three-deckers building here are going on rapidly, and great exertions are being made to complete them.

MISCELLANEA.

We understand Mr. POLAND is one of the Gentlemen looked up to as one of the Sheriffs of London for the year ensuing, and, considering his high reputation and wealth, it could not be placed in better hands.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Gentleman, named [illegible], residing in Burton-street, Burton Crescent, attempted to destroy himself on Friday evening, by throwing himself from the first floor balcony into the street. He fell on his head, and now remains in a very precarious state. We understand that the gentleman in question lost 7,000*l.* on the late race for the Derby Stakes, and that the rash attempt upon his own life was brought about by that reverse of fortune.

The reservoir in [illegible]sea-green parks which proves to be so danger[illegible] during the [illegible] some [illegible]